n these contests on the floor of the House should be expelled. n these contests on the floor of the House should be expensed.

He desired no such thing to be done now. To expel gentlemen without a previous warning would seem harsh; but really gentlemen seemed practically to forget what that House was: it was not an association of gentlemen met for their own business or amusement; it was the House of Representatives of the American People.

Mr. WICK said he should be sorry to see this resolution

adopted, or any further action taken by the House in this mat-ter; and this for several reasons.

And in the first place he concurred with the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. STEPHENS) as to the results of the past experience of the House in cases of a similar kind. Whenever a committee had been appointed it had uniformly turned out just as that gentleman had said. The facts in a case of this kind could not be ascertained with any certainty. These collisions usually occurred when a number of gentlemen were seated close to each other, so that there was great difficulty in seated close to each other, so that there was great difficulty in seeing what took place, and the confusion which instantly arose presented a like obstacle to all correct hearing. The conversations in which they arose were often carried on in a subdued tone, and it was scarcely possible to say what actually passed on either side. A committee, however patiently they examined the witnesses before them, could never satisfy themselves as to the true facts of the case. They never got at the whole case, and after groping in the dark for day after day they generally ended in making out a very uncertain and unsatisfactory report; and after the House had wasted a long time in excited discussions and contradictory statements they usually ended in declining to act. And Mr. W. would now venture to prophesy that, should the resolution now proposed venture to prophesy that, should the resolution now propose be adopted, the whole affair would end just in that way. If it was desirable to mark out a course for the future, that could be done in the ordinary course, and just as well without

And, as to sustaining the dignity of the House, he thought that going into a long report about the details of a squabble on the floor would be more likely to bring the House into disrespect, if not ridicule and contempt before the people, who were the true sovereigns of the country. A good book that was very often talked about, and now and then read a little, had a precept, if he remembered rightly, about doing to others as we would have them do to us. Here were two gentlemen, usually very orderly in their conduct, who had become excited, usually very orderly in their conduct, who had become excited, (as gentlemen from the South and the Southwest were very apt to do,) and had been guilty of some petty violence toward each other—nothing very serious—no blood shed, and neither of them much hurt, and, almost immediately becoming cool, had mutually expressed deep regret at what had occurred, and voluntarily made the amplest apology to the House. Nobody had been much scared, he believed, and nobody, so far as he knew, had lelt their dignity greatly offended. Now, suppose that this was the case of himself and his friend over the way. Now, suppose Suppose that, without previous malice, and, on the contrary, after a previous intercourse of mutual respect and friendship, they should suddenly get into a quarrel, and Mr. W. should ask for a committee of investigation and attempt to make a grave and solemn affair of it, when it could all be adjusted in grave and selemn anair of it, when it could all be adjusted in moment and they become as good friends as ever, would the gentleman think it was doing as he would be done by? Some allowance must be made for human infirmity and the force of momentary and sudden excitement. Certainly Mr. W. would wish they should be considered if it were his own case.

And as to rules to prevent a like occurrence in future, gentlemen could not, to use a Western phrase, "no way the could fix it," make a s:t of absolute rules to operate on West ern men. They were not used to them. It was not according to their notions and habits. Southern and Southwestern men were, somehow, not so prudent, not so calculating, as the universal New England nation. (A laugh.) Nothing could make them so; it was not in their nature. two good Western and Southern friends had a little squabble for a minute or two between them, they were, torsooth, to be expelled! Would Mr. W. think of expelling a friend of his for such a matter as had happened here to-day? Not a whit for such a matter as had happened here to-day? Not a whit of it. They had acted momentarily under an infirmity common to all men born in the South and in the West. They would do these things now and then; and man could enact no laws that would prevent them. And they did not think hard of such little occurrences. They meant no harm by it. They often got into a little scratch: but it was forgotten in a moment. Why, the very best friend he had in the world had once had a fight—a fight with chairs—in a justice's office, where he was a pettifogger; and no men loved each other better now; he was a good gentleman and a good friend. Mr. W. saw nothing but evil likely to grow out of the resolution: the country would laugh it to scorn—at least all that country west of the mountains. And as to preserving by this means the dignity of the House, the folks out there did not believe that the House had any very great dignity. They believe that the House had any very great dignity. They did not respect judges any more for wearing black silk gowns nor officers for wearing cocked hats. When a little squabble took place, the chief matter was to get it done up snugly, without any further difficulty; and if this was done, he did not think the dignity of the House would be very terribly offended. He claimed some privilege for Western and South offended. He claimed some privilege for Western and South western men. Let the committee make their report and form as many rules as they pleased, it would all end in nothing. The gentleman proposed that all who in future should be guilty of coming to blows in the House should be expelled. It was obvious that where one alone, or one chiefly was in fault, the rule would work abominable injustice. He hoped they should have no committee to make a solemn matter of what had been all amicably settled, and spread the momentar disputes of members all over the country. He hoped gentle tion of the gentleman from Mississippi would be voted down.
Mr. HOUSTON inquired of the Chair whether the fact

that these gentlemen had an open reconciliation, and had made mutual apologies to each other, and also to the House, would The CHAIR referred him to a precedent in the case of Mr. of Kentucky, and Mr. Rathbun, of New York, who

such apologies had been made, and the whole had been en-tered on the Journal. The same entry would be made in Mr. BEDINGER hoped the resolution would not pass. If,

after so long a time, we could not tell what was the true ori gin of the Mexican war, how could it be expected that a committee would in a few days be able to get at the true origin o this netty war on the floor of the House Why go into such an investigation when hostilities had ceased, a treaty had been made, and mutual ratifications had passed? He moved the

ne confusion and desultory conversation, Mr. B. After some confusion and desaltory conversation, Mr. B. consented to withdraw his call for the previous question.

Mr. BAYLY said that when the resolution had been offered by the gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. TROMPSON,) he had thought it appropriate and proper, and should have voted for it; but what had transpired since had satisfied him that it would be inappropriate now. A mutual retraxit had passed between the parties—a mutual admission of error; and, so far between the parties—a mutual admission of error; and, so far as any quarrel had existed between them, there was an end of it. As to the facts of the case, (for which the committee was to be raised,) they were assumed in the apologies made. And he would say to the gentleman from New York over the way (Mr. Dura) that the resolution would not effect the ob-inct he desired. ject he desired. That gentleman aimed only at preventing quarrels in future. This resolution would not do that. This was not the appropriate mode of providing against the recurrence of affairs of this kind. If the gentleman would introduce a resolution directing a committee to inquire what action ought to be taken by the House with that view, Mr. B. action ought to be taken by the House with that view, Mr. B. was ready to vote for it. But the only inquiry now was, whether the quarrel between the two members had been amicably and honorably adjusted. This had been done. The two gentlemen were heartily ashamed of what in a moment of passion had occurred between them, and they were deeply mortified at its publicity. Why would gentlemen seek to give it yet greater publicity? This was the only object that would be attained by the resolution, and it was one which none should desire. Mr. B. would suggest to the gentleman from New York to accomplish his chiefe by officiar, an amendment to the desire. Mr. B. would suggest to the gentleman ... York to accomplish his object by offering an amendment to the

Mr. TUCK was gratified by observing the universal tenderness which had been manifested toward the gentlemen who had been concerned in this affair, and in that tenderness Mr. T. cordially concurred. But the question to be settled was whether, in order to the prevention of the recurrence of like whether, in order to the prevention of the recurrence of like scenes in future, all that was required was that the parties should amically settle their difference? He believed the House ought not to set such a precedent. The matter connected itself with more important considerations than those of a mere private and personal contest. An encounter had taken place between two members of the House which was mortifying to the parties and humiliating to the House: all who felt anxiety for the national reputation could not but be grieved that such a thing should have occurred in that hall. He hoped such notice would be taken of it as would satisfy all that the occurrence was something of far greatering. He hoped such notice would be taken of it as would satisfy all that the occurrence was something of far greater importance than a mere personal quarrel. It would, he thought, be a happy circumstance if the appointment of a committee to introduce new and more efficient rules for the preservation of order and the prevention of such occurrences for the future. The country—North, South, East, and West—would approve of such a measure. Mr. T. felt great tenderness towards both the gentlemen implicated; but he nevertheless hoped a rule would be adopted to prevent the recurrence of such flagrant breaches of order. If that should be done, and a member or members should be expelled the recurrence of such flagrant breaches of order. If that should be done, and a member or members should be expelled from the House, it would put an eternal quietus to this matter of personal encounters. Such a scene as had been witnessed this day never would occur again. Mr. T. wished to move an amendment to the resolution instructing the committee to inquire what action of the House was requisite to prevent the recurrence of similar scenes in future. Mr. T. closed by de-

Mr. STEPHENS inquired of the Chair whether it would

The CHAIR replied it would not now be in order, but the be read for information ; and it was read as

"The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Haralson) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Jones) having apologized to the House for the breach of order committed by them during the sitting of the House: Resolved, That said apology be accepted by the House, and that no further proceedings be taken in relation thereto."

Mr. STEPHENS said if the previous question should b oted down, he would offer this resolution.

Mr. ROCKHILL. I feel as if I wanted to talk to the

House for about two minutes; if I can be indulged, I shall not probably trouble the House sgain this session.

The CHAIR ruled Mr. R. out of order; no debate could be allowed till it was ascertained whether there was a second to the previous question.

The vote being taken, the call was refused: Ayes 59,

Mr. STEPHENS now wished to move the resolution which had been read. But the CHAIR said the amendment

moved by Mr. Tuck must first be disposed of.
Mr. ROCKHILL. This is the first time I have felt like saying a word to this House, and this is the first word I have said, (except age or no.) What I rise for now is not in reference to what has happened here. A gentleman from New York over the way (Mr. DUER) is for the House taking some action to prevent the recurrence of such things for the future. He never will prevent them. If he would put a stop to them, he must first put a stop to the human family. [A laugh] I never struck but one man in my life; yet sometimes, when I am in the best and most quiet humor in the world, before you am in the Rabinson. I am sy—(extending his arms and am in the best and most quiet humor in the world, before you can say Jack Robinson, I am so—(extending his arms and doubling both fists.) [Immense laughter.] I see no propriety in expelling men for such a thing as has happened to-day; all the wish I have on the subject is, that when scuffles do occur they may all terminate just as this has done. Why expel men when they have nobly come forward and asked forgiveness of the House and of each other?

If you appoint a committee, you may have many witnesses, and not two of them witness to the same facts. Mr. R. said he had risen for fear some such rule as was talked about might be adopted. [Renewed merriment.] I have no fear of ever being expelled for such doings myself, and yet I may.

Therefore I do not want any such rule adopted.

Mr. R. resumed his seat, amidst much good natured excite-

ent, and not a little laughter.

Mr. GIDDINGS addressed the House, but, as usual, from his position, (the Clerk's desk intervening,) what he said was in a great measure lost to the Reporter. He expressed in substance good will toward the parties implicated, but an unwillingness to let the matter pass without some strong expression of disapprobation by the House.

The question being put on Mar III.

question being put on Mr. Tuck's amendment, it was ejected : Ayes 54, noes 72.

And, under the operation of the previous question, Mr. STEPHENS'S amendment was adopted: Yeas 77, nays 69.

The resolution, as thus amended by substitute, was then carried: Ayes 74, noes 53; and the House adjourned.

TO THE EDITORS.

GENTLEMEN: The territory proposed to be ceded to the United States by Mexico, agreeably to the Treaty now under consideration by the Senate, being so variously stated in the public prints, I will give you the area as computed by Mexi-

*Texas proper, 100,000 square miles New Mexico 214,800 Up. California 376,344 To the above should be added portions of Tamaulipas,

Coahuila, and Chihuahua, estimated area 60,000 square

niles, making a total of 751,144 square miles. Prior to the annexation of Texas the United States w imated to contain 2,000,000 square miles, and Mexico 1,690,304 square miles. If the above treaty is adopted the United States of America, according to the above estimates, will then contain 2,751,144 square miles, and the republic of

* Coahuila and Texas united, in 1828, was estimated to ontain 193,600 square miles according to the above authority.

J. D.

Mexico 939, 160 square miles.

MASSACHUSETTS .- The Governor has assigned Monday, the 3d day of April next, for the choice of a member of Congress in place of the Hon. John QUINCY ADAMS, deceased.

The Albany Argus publishes the following as from a reliable source at Washington : "Mr. Trist has not drawn the three millions, as averred by the writers from Washington. This story is but a new edition of the old one, put forth on a dozen different occasions. As soon as Mr. Freaner made his appearance with the treaty, I have reason to believe the Executive dispatched a messenger of January, 1845, the next Presidential election will hand in it. for the particular purpose of preventing the issuing of any such be held in every State on the same day. This year draft before the instrument may be ratified by both the United the appointed day is Tuesday. November 7th. States Senate and the Mexican Congress,"

FATHER MATHEW is to leave Liverpool in "The New World," Captain Knight, about the middle of April, Messrs. Grinnell & Minturn, the owners, having offered him a free passage. Previously to the sailing of the New World from Frankfort, in honor of her brave sons who have New York for Liverpool, a crowded meeting of ladies and fallen during the war with Mexico. All other busi- the head of "British Opinion upon the War," and gentleman was held, at which Capt. Knight was presented ness was suspended to make room for this, and the the other article showing up in such favorable with a beautiful white banner in Father Mathew's behalf. It resolution was passed almost by acclamation. is designed to be worn at the mizzen peak on his departure

on Tuesday morning from Liverpool, was struck by lightning the election shall be held on the first Monday in to be prepared here and published in the London seven times within an hour and two men were instantly killed. August, 1848, and that, after the formation of a new

DIMINUTION OF THE SUN, -A JOKE. -Some weeks ago the State for adoption or rejection, a majority of the proprietors of the New York "Sun" saw proper to dimi-nish the size of their paper. This was announced in the Mir-ror as a diminution of the Sun discovered by astronomical observation; and people gazed at the natural luminary through burnt glasses, to discover how he looked when "shorn of his fair proportions." The hoax was very generally published; and last week a gentleman in an adjacent county enlightened an audience by the delivery of a lecture on the diminution in the size of the Sun of about one-tenth, and attempted to account for the fact for the start for the start for the start for the size of the Sun of about one-tenth, and attempted to account for the fact for the start for account for the fact from the condensation of the Sun's to account for the lact from the connensation of the Sun's rays. We have no doubt that many who heard him were satisfied that the solar body had decreased, and perhaps with the fearful anticipation that they might some day be entirely deprived of his light.—Clipper.

Savannah last week, marked and sent to the press, in the course of shipment, without any thing extraordinary in their appearance, except being a little charred on the end. On beng put to press, fire gushed out the ends of the bales; which the cotton had been in store a week, and the fire and the Whig opposition generally to the origin [Georgian.

MAULL'S PATENT SAILS.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Vena Cruz, Februare 14, 1848.

NOWING that in your journal a constant interest has been manifested in all that concerns the lair fame of any your fellow-citizens for skill in the mechanic arts, I trust the following information relative to the invention of Mr. MAULL may be found of sufficient interest to be insert-

that the following information relative to the invention of Mr. Jams Matta may be found of sufficient interest to be inserted in the Inquirer.

It is now over three years since Mr. Maull obtained letters patent for the introduction of his plan for the making of sails on the principle of the horizontal seam in lieu of the vertical, which had hitherto been exclusively used. During that time very many suits of sails have been made by him and others on this plan for vessels belonging to the different ports of the Union, among which may be enumerated the magnificent yacht of the Messrs. Stevens, pilot boats out of the Delaware, and ships, brigs, &c. from Philadelphia in great numbers. The proprietors and masters of these various vessels have been I believe unanimous in the expression of their approval of the plan. The main object, however, of this communication, is to add a kind of testimony in favor of your townsman's improvement which I trust may be of further interest. The barque Gen. Jesup, in the employ of the United States Government, left Philadelphia with a suit of square sails made on this horizontal principle, and while on her passage to this place encountered very heavy weather most of the way—rendered so by the suddenness and intensity of the gusta prevalent at this season in the Gulf of Mexico.

It was during these sudden gusts that the peculiar efficiency of the plan was made manifest in the comparative case and rapidity with which the sails were reefed; the settling away of the topsail yards of course brings the seam horizontally in close contact with it, and the lapping of the cloths on each seam evidently made a second kind of head rope every time one of them was brought to be reefed. The square sails of the Jesup folded casy and smooth on the part of the men, of which fewer are needed than before to reef. During this boisterous passage Capt. Derrickson, of the barque, drew my attention to these facts, to which I have to add one other, which it strikes me is conclusive as to, the superior advantages

to these facts, to which I have to add one other, which it strikes me is conclusive as to the superior advantages of this plan. We fell in with an unusual number of vessels during the passage, many of which were close to us at the time of reefing, and we could distinctly note a difference of from five to seven minutes in the time occupied in favor of the horizontal plan; and, as the vessel could always lay a point nearer to the wind than she otherwise could have done, owing to there being less bellying and less back sail than on the old plan, there was of course an additional case given in the reefing. I had previously seen and conversed with many shipmasters on this subject, but having so thoroughly tested them on the occasion referred to, I feel bound if possible to tell our fellowelitzens of this triumphant evidence of the intrinsic value of an improvement belonging to Philadelphia.

B. mar 11—3t

6. John Ward. 7. Wm. F. Carrington Owen Jones Wister. 8. Charles Martin. The first three have been confirmed by the

THE GOVERNMENT EDITOR "ON THE STAND." WASHINGTON.

ments have been made to it (not affecting either the ever, that he neither likes the phrase nor the

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1848.

THE TREATY RATIFIED.

between the Commissioners of the UNITED STATES

and Mexico, which has been for two weeks under

debate in the Senate, was last evening ratified by

a vote, it is understood, of 38 yeas to 15 navs-two-

thirds of the Senate being the number required to

Though the Treaty is thus ratified, the injunc-

tion of secrecy has not been removed, either from

the Treaty or the proceedings under it, because

being incomplete until it has the sanction also of

the Government of Mexico, the usage of Nations

requires that the particulars of the Treaty should

It is quite necessary, however, to be borne in

mind, that not only is the ratification by Mexico

wanting to give effect to the -Treaty, but amend-

Peace, the Cession of Territory, or the Consi-

deration to be paid for it) which require the assent

of Mexico before the Treaty can become binding

The remains of Mr. Adams reached Philadelphia

morning, when they were removed to a special train in

streets through which it passed were festooned with

Legislature, who were specially appointed to rep-

resent those bodies in rendering appropriate honors

THE IRON INTEREST-CONVENTION AT HARRIS-

BURG .- An address to the Iron Manufacturers and

abroad, which operate the more injuriously here in

consequence of the defective structure of our pre-

To take such measures as may be practicable for

are summoned to meet in Convention at Harrisburg

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. -By the act of Congress

The Legislature of KENTUCKY, on the 23d ultimo,

being the anniversary of the battle of Buena Vista.

appropriated \$5,000 for the erection of a monument.

in the State's portion of the burying ground at

The Legislature of Mississippi has passed a law

Constitution, it shall be submitted to the voters of

that the SENATE of VIRGINIA, on Thursday, by a

strict party vote, laid upon the table the resolutions

which were unanimously adopted, on the previous

day, by the House of Delegates, in honor of the

memory of the late Mr. ADAMS .- Richmond Times.

The Union of Friday week gives a letter from

Puebla of the 17th Jan. stating that Mr. CLAY's

Lexington speech was extensively circulated in

Mexico in the Spanish language, and that it would

"in all probability prevent a peace." Yet, in ten

days after this sage prediction, a treaty was actu-

ally made. The same contradiction of stubborn

fact to flimsy suggestion, we need hardly remark,

is to be found between the making of this Treaty

and motives of the war which the Treaty is to ter-

The cost of the new buildings for the two Houses

of Parliament in London will amount to the enor-

mous sum of seven millions and a half of dollars.

TRADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The Georgetown Advocate says that upwards of

twenty thousand barrels of flour have been received

Money Matters,-The Boston Courier

"There is less ease in money matters, but the foreign new

eceived on Saturday by the Britannia being of a more en-

couraging nature than any intelligence from Europe for some

time past, a decided improvement in the share market imme-

"The arrival of later news from Europe, and the increas

AID AND COMFORT .- At a Locofoco State Con-

TAYLOR, a leading member of that party, made use

"Sometimes I have felt a little jealousy, in looking stars

the army-roll, to see so many Whigs upholding they out-and stripes, because I am compelled to ad-

The following cany surgeons were examined and Navy as Assistant Surgeons were Board which

The New York Courier of Tuesday says :

at that place within the last sixteen days.

diately took place.'

at one and a half per cent. a month.'

of the following language:

passed by the late Naval Med was convened in Philadelphia:

Samuel H. Stout.

number the Democrats."

whom can adopt.

to the lamented Sage and Patriot.

upon the United States or upon her.

have heretofore stated.

The organ of the Government says that we betray an " uneasy consciousness" of the existence of a growing public sentiment in England" in favor of our President's War with Mexico and of our wise and wondrous Subtreasury, (under the working of which the disbursing officers of the Government have had great difficulty in keeping out of the Peni-The TREATY of Peace and Cession concluded tentiary.) This is said, because we will not quietly allow the "Union" to impose upon the American People as "British Opinions" certain articles cut out from London papers-palpable, undeniable counterfeits, proved, by their foreshadowing the particulars of the President's Annual Message, and by other incontrovertible internal evidence, to have been written in this country and sent to London for publication-paid-for publications in the said English papers-for the purpose of being imposed on the People of this country and their Representatives in Congress as spontaneous and disinterested testimony to the wisdom of our Administra tion. We were quite willing to allow the Government Editor to avail himself of the plea that he not be divulged. But no one doubts that the main himself has been imposed upon, and, as he had features of the Treaty are substantially such as we stood obstinately mute since our detection of the mposition, we offered him, in our paper of Tuesday last, the opportunity to do so, advising him, in a phrase which we supposed to be perfectly intelligible to him, to make a clean breast of it. We learn from "the Union" of Wednesday night, how-

suggestion. Does not our venerable contemporary perceive that, by refusing to disown the imposture, he makes nimself a party to it ? He told us, some time ago, in reply to our surmise that these forgeries of "British Opinion" were written by some American on Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock, and were in London, that he knew better; for that he knows conveyed to Independence Hall. There they re- the writer, and that he is an Englishman. This mained under a guard of honor until Wednesday knowledge, now in substance repeated, he says,

was "accidentally obtained." waiting to convey them, and the Congressional Com-By what "accident" did he obtain this know mittee who have charge of them, to New York. The ceremonies which attended the reception of ledge? How came he to know the writer? He the remains at Philadelphia are said to have been has not crossed the Atlantic lately, if ever he did; of a very solemn character. The procession was a and, if he knows the writer, he must have known very large one, and many of the houses on the him here, and he must have known from him that he had written or was to write these articles, which, mourning. Similar testimonials of respect for the memory of the deceased signalized the arrival of on their republication here in "the Union," were his remains at New York, on Wednesday after- lauded by that print as evidences of a growing sennoon. Besides the State and City authorities, both timent in England, a sentiment "doing credit to civil and military, there was in the procession in English intelligence," favorable to those measures that city Committees from both Houses of the State of our Administration which, at the late elections. the People of his own country had unequivocally condemned. How could he (the writer of those articles) have acticipated the contents of the President's Message, as he did, if, instead of being here. he had been at an editorial desk in the city of Lon-Miners of Pennsylvania, signed by forty-two firms connected with the iron and coal interests of that State, appears in the Philadelphia papers. It sets to shoulder the responsibility of such a conspiracy forth the serious depression with which those inte- to impose upon the People, rather than admit that rests are now afflicted by reason of revulsions he has himself been imposed upon in this matterwhich we incline to believe is the fact-why, then, we have nothing more to say about it.

Let it be understood, however, that all things are averting the further injury which threatens them, not fair in politics; that a heavy and crushing the iron manufacturers and miners of Pennsylvania responsibility rests somewhere for this literary and political fraud and that the Administration, as well as its organ, ought, so far as either can, to relieve themselves from the suspicion of having had any

> As we wish to get to the bottom of the matter, and be done with it, we will exculpate either or both the Administration and its Editor, if either or both will, upon honor, answer in the Negative. through " the Union," the following question:

Had you any knowledge-when the article under light he domestic policy of the Administration of this Government, reached this country—that they calling for the election of delegates to remodel the were not what they purported to be, but procured The packet ship West Point, which arrived at New York Constitution of that State. The law provides that by some person or persons known to yourselves, papers for political effect in the United States?"

OUR VOLUNTEER CORPS IN MEXICO.

The following is an extract of a Letter from an We are ashamed to record the discreditable fact Officer of the Third Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, now in service in Mexico, which we find in the latest number of the Louisville Public Journal :

> CITY OF MEXICO, FEBRUARY 1, 1848. No improvement will be made in the army, either in drill or discipline, until it is ascertained whether or not we shall have peace; for among the volunteers whose term of service will expire with the coming of that event there is no incentive to prepare for further military operations. The only subject talked of now is how we shall get home. Vera Croz and the voyage over the Gulf are the grand obstacles, and the appre hension of accidents and disease is constantly upon the lips o some one. A soldier does not fear the battle, but he dread disease; and many would rather go through a battle ever week than to risk one severe attack of fever in this country This is a peculiar climate—beautiful, calm, and serene; be the atmosphere has so much less oxygen in it that the who economy of life is changed. The pulsation is increased almost double in frequency, and there is a want of that vigor and robust feeling which our climate affords a healthy man, and once reduced by disease here, it is almost impossible to regain health and strength. The mornings are cool, too cool for man in a relaxed state of health to exercise without danger of taking cold, which is almost as bad as any other disease here, and the day is so hot that the rays of the sun cannot be borne

> without producing fever. The natives wrap up in cloaks in the morning, and retire at noon. The health of the volunteers is improving, and there have been but very few new cases of sickness since our arrival in this city, which ought to be attributed to the climate. The los by sickness in the whole army is immense, and, if the good Christian fathers and mothers of the United States could witness the distress and agony of their sons in this far distant and seace, and there would not be an ho nest advocate for anothe invasive war for half a century to come. I do sincerely hope an honorable peace will be concluded, and a speedy termina-tion put to the calamities of this unnecessary war.

The Physicians who made an examination the body of the lady who died in Cincinorm, cently, whilst under the influence of ch the folhave published a card in which they

ig confidence that the treaty with Mexico will be ratified, in which confidence we fully partake, do not seem to have prolowing facts : duced much effect at the Stock Board. The stringency of "1st. Mrs. Simmons, as shown, health when the chlothe money market, however, is such as to prevent any conrious organs of the body, was irrue she had labored unde siderable operations. The best paper to-day could only be done roform was administered. vious to her death; but we are of slight catarrh a few daght diseased action which existed was opinion that the Motal in causing the fatal result. vention in Arkansas a few weeks since Col. Ben.

in no way Plave no hesitation in expressing the opinion tha

"2 has caused by the action of chloroform.

day 3d. Dean resulted from a rapid and complete exhaustion of the nervou system."

The Wixton.—A correspondent of the Salem Régister, who has been faithful recorder of the phenomena of temperature, atmosphere, &c., says the present winter has been the warmest with the last seventeen years. The month of February ruary has beer remarkable for northern lights.

CAPTURED SLAVES .- On the 9th of December the brig Louisa arrive at St. Helens, a prize to her Majesty's steamer Heroine, with 640 slaves on board, mostly children. Between sevent and eighty had died on the passage, and others continued to be at the rate of four per day. Seven other vessels had been aken prizes within two months for being ensels had been aken prizes within two months for beingaged in the ave trade, and had arrived at St. Helena.

TO THE EDITORS.

OBSERVATORY, WASHINGTON, MARCH 7, 1848. OBSERVATORY, WASHINGTON, MARCH 7, 1848.

It is not forgotten by the friends of astronomy and the readers of your journal that the discovery which was made at this Observatory about a year against a count to the planet New TUNE and the missing star of La Lann was made the subject of investigation by Professor Pience, of Cambridge. On the 16th of March, 1847, that gentleman presented a paper to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, in which he mentioned that "the planet Nentune is not the planet to which geomethat "the planet Neptune is not the planet to which geome-trical analysis had directed the telescope," and that its disco-very, so far from being the result of mathematical investiga-

on, was only "a happy accident."

Professor Pience saw in Neptune's satellite, discovered by Lassell, only a confirmation of his opinion as to the "hap accident;" for it is asserted in a letter from him, dated Oct ber 22, 1847, and published in the Intelligencer, that " Neptune cannot have more than one fourth part of the mass of the planet of theory, and that its probable mass is not more than one-fifteenth of that of theory;" and the Professor gave in that letter what he calls "the final blow to the most mag-nificent structure which human genius has ever erected."

Uniting with a distinguished Frenchman in the sentiment that "the astronomer has no country but the land of truth," I have thought the foregoing due to M. LE VERRIERE, that the American public may the better understand the force of the remarks of that astronomer in the accompanying letter, which shows that the "magnificent structure" erected by his genius, olished by the results of the telescope, them only made more firm and imposing in the gran its original proportions.

Be pleased, therefore, to publish the following letter, re ceived yesterday, and oblige Yours, truly,
M. F. MAURY, Lieut. U.S. N.

Paris, February 9, 1848.

MONSIEUR ET CONFRERE : be silent on the subject of the strange assertions in America with regard to the theory of Neptune. I cannot, however, permit the two numbers of the Sidercal Messenger, with which I was this very morning furnished by my honorable friend Mr. Walsh, to pass without a few words in reply. I send them to you, begging that you will give them publicity.

As this is the day for the departure of the packet boat from Paris I have not the time to reply in full; however, what I am about to say will be sufficient to make my justification com-

plete.

Mr. Pierce has discussed the observations on the satellite of Neptune made by Mr. Lass II, and has found at least nine teen days and a half for the time of revolution. This is a fun

dumental error of that geometer.

The observations of Mr. Lassell assign less than six days for the time of revolution of this satellite. In this they agree with the results of Mr. Struve, which give definitely five days

and the ty one hours for the time of revolution.

Every one will now understand how Mr. Pierce, taking such an error as the basis of his calculation on the mass of Neptune, has arrived only at erroneous conclusions. by Mr. Struve's rigorous calculations is equal to 1-14494 of the mass of the sun. I had given it in my work as 1-9322. The difference is included within the limits which should result from my theory. It is indeed avowed (page 29, No. 4, Sidereal Messenger) that an error has been made when it is said in an editorial note : "Since the above was in type ne observations by Lassell and at Cambridge, N. E., on the satellite of Neptune have modified the results; and as matters now stand Neptune may account for 46" out of 186" of perturba-tion known to exist in the place of Uranus." But at the same time it is reaffirmed that the inequalities of Uranus cannot the accounted for by Neptune: "Neptune may account for 46" out of 186" of perturbation."

Here is a new theoretical error.—The error of 186" of the

old theory of Uranus proceeds from two sources; 1st, from the error in the old elliptical elements of Uranus: 2d, from the perturbations, strictly speaking, produced by Neptune. When Mr. Pierce says that the perturbations, strictly speaking, do not amount to 186", he says what is true; but he does not tell us any thing that is new.

All this is to be found in the work which I have published

on the subject. But when Mr. Pierce infers from thence that Neptune ought to account for the discrepancies of the old theory of Uranus, he is wrong; because the does not take into account the most considerable cause of those discrepancies; † that is to say, the inaccuracy of the old elements themselves. Hence it is proved that, up to the publication of No. 4 of the Sidereal Messenger, Mr. Pierce had reasoned from a wrong hypothesis; that he had never recollected that the inaccuracy of the old elements of Uranus ought

to be considered. But in No. 5 there is a change. It is there discovered that But in No. 5 there is a change. It is there discovered that the inaccuracy of the old elements of Uranus ought to have been considered; and on page 37 this is presented as an im-portant fact which had been omitted by Mr. Le Verriere and Mr. Adams. The following is from No. 5 of said periodical:

"Neptune did exist, and exerted its influence on the move ments of Uranus, and on its positions, as perfectly and cer-tainly before as after its discovery. It was then impossible that a part of its effects should not be expended in determining the permanent elliptic elements of Uranus, and only the re-maining part would become sensible as a disturbing agent it is perhaps nearly, if not quite impossible to ascertain how the entire effect of Neptune on Uranus is divided between these two portions, viz. the part concealed and disguised the permanent elliptic elements of Uranus, and the part expended in disturbing these elements. Until this division can be made, it would seem impossible to obtain data on which to base an investigation having for its object the determination of the orbit of the disturbing body.

"Le Verriere and Adams could only take into considera-

tion that part of Neptune's influence on Uranus which goes to disturb its elliptic elements; and hence the problem resolved

It is evident from this passage that the authors of it never read with attention tither Mr. Airy's or my own work; otherwise, they would have seen, in a letter which I wrote to Mr. Airy, that my whole work is founded on this distinction, the necessity for which they pretend to discover in 1848. They should have read in my work, page 154, § 288, the following

passage:
"If the variation of the perturbations occasioned by an un known mass could be determined at any time, the direction is which Uranus fails, in consequence of the incessant action of the disturbing body, might be deduced from thence. And is the disturbing body, might be deduced from thence. And in this way the direction of this body could be known. But the problem is far from being so simple. The numerical expres-sions of the perturbations could be deduced immediately from the observations only in case the exact values of the elements of the ellipse described by Uranus about the sun were known; and these elements cannot be accurately determined unless the amount of those perturbations be known. So it is impossib o divide into two distinct parts the investigation for the elements of Uranus, and for the elements of the body which dis-turbs it. But one way is left to be followed: not only the elements of the ellipse described by Uranus, but the elements also of the ellipse described by the disturbing planet, must be determined at the same time."

that part of Neptune's influence on Uranus which goes to dis-I again say, all my work, from the beginning to see that
I again say, all my work, from the beginning to see that

founded upon the consideration that the inacce writers ments of Uranus must be accounted for, an the terminal to it? I have done. How can it be, therefore, read, should declare to me that I did not have not elected to Undoubtedly they speak of thing the remaining part of But this is enough of this subit which I have been contrast these persons these persons to be worth.

prove those persons to be wronat another time, if they comsidering. I will expos if he (Le Verriere) had lived in that pel me to do so, at that time his friend had directed his tele-They say, stion of the heavens assigned to the hypotheti-year, (180 e Verriere, no planet would have been discovered, scope to the highest been some 30° or 40° from the com-

scope t. Le Verriere, no planet would have been discovered, cal place of the planet of theory."

This is false—erroneous. The discrepancy here given is four or five times too great, as is the time of revolution which

as been assigned to the satellite, &c.

One word more: At page 239 of my work I remark, "The

alculations-discrepancies which it is impossible to determine And then, as an example of the with rigid accuracy.

tion, I suppose that the errors of the observations will not exceed 5" of a degree. It is from this supposition that are derived the limits of error which I had assigned to the elements given for Neptune. If I had admitted the discrepancy be-tween theory and observation to exceed 5', I should have found more extended limits. Thus, if the observations of Thus, if the observations of Neptune would force any of these elements away from the, limits I had assigned, it ought to be concluded, not that Neptune is not the planet of the theory, but that this planet requires between observation and calculation discrepancies a little greater than 5". I forcease the possibility of a small discordance of this kind at page 239 of my work. I indicated that the possibility of the little state of the that it would proceed from the imperfect knowledge of the be some other planets beyond Neptune.

Votre devoue confrere,

U. J. LE VERRIERE.

Mr. MAURY,
Directeur de l'Observatoire de Washington Nore. - Those papers which copied Professor Pier especifully requested to copy M. Le Verriere also.

* Onght: original, "cannot."

† In the original, similar "steppings." At the request friend, I have made several other similar alterations.

FROM BALTIMORE AND THE NORTH.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 10-5 P. M. Agreeably to a provision of the constitution our State Legislature must adjourn to-day. The Senate has passed a bill authorizing the erection of a bridge for the use of the Railroad Company over the Susquehanna river, at Haure de-Grace. The bill provides for a capitation tax of 15 cents on each passenger to defray expenses, &c., and makes the Railgoad Company liable for all damages sustained by the erection

House. Such are the apprehensions. The bill before the House of Delegates in regard to State reform has been lost by a majority of fourteen.

of said bridge. I doubt if it will meet approbation in the

There will be warm work and much confusion to-night, and a late session of course. Much is yet to be done, and very little time to do it in. Business will be executed in haste, and therefore without due consideration.

There is to be a great Taylor meeting in Monument square on the 20th instant. The call is signed by about fourteen hundred names of all parties. It will be a tremendous out-

The flour market to-day was a little firmer, with sales of about 500 barrels Howard street brands at \$5.81\dagger. City Mills held at 6. Rye flour \$3.93; corn meal \$2.50. Receipts of grain are small. Red wheat 130 a 135 cents; white do. 135 a 140. Corn dull, at 43 a 45 for white, and 47 a 48 for yellow. Oats 35 a 38; rye 75; cloverseed \$3.75 a \$4.25; flaxseed \$1.35; timothy \$2.75 a \$3.

Provisions in fair request—prices unchanged. Beef cattle \$3.37 per 100 lbs. gross average; hogs \$6.50. The tobacco market inactive. The Britannia's news is not favorable to it. The receipts, however, are so small, and the stock on hand so light, that no heavy sales could be made at any rate. What of the new crop arriving, both of Maryland and Ohio, is of fine qualities, and the prices obtained indicate very favorably for the opening season. I continue the old prices as nominal, until the receipts are larger, as follows: Maryland, \$3 for inferior and common; \$3 a \$7.50 for good common; \$5 a \$9 for good; \$6 a \$20 for fine and better qualities; Ohio common, \$2.25 a \$2.50; good do. \$2.75 a 3; reds \$4 a \$10; fine wrappery red \$13 a \$20; spangled \$4 a \$10; yellow \$6 a \$12. The inspections are 233 hhds., including 111 Maryland, 118 Ohio, and 4 Kentucky.

At the Stock Board to-day sales of U. S. Treasury sixes The tobacco market inactive. The Britannia's news is not At the Stock Board to-day sales of U. S. Treasury sixes were made at 102 a 102 ; Maryland sixes 88; Baltimore

The Telegraph is again at fault to-day, and I have no despatches from the North.

REAL "BRITISH OPINION." GEORGE F. RUXTON, Esq., an English traveller in Mexi-

o, has recently published sketches of his travels. In the ourse of these, speaking of the American regular army, Mr. Ruxton, who was himself formerly a British officer, says : "There is a vest disparity between the officers of the regular army and the men they command. Receiving at West Point (an admirable institution) a military education by which they acquire a practical as well as a the ledge of the science of war, as a class they are probably more distinguished for military knowledge than the officers of any European army. Uniting with this a high chivalrous feeling and most conspicuous gallantry, they have all the essentials of the officer and soldier."

Mr. Ruxton then mentions the former assaults stitution, but says the late operations in Mexico "have sufficiently proved that to their regular officers alone, and more particularly to those who have been educated at the muchdecried West Point, are to be attributed the successes which have every where attended the American arms : and it is notorious that on more than one occasion the steadiness of the small regular force, and particularly of the artillery under their command, has saved the army from serious disasters."-Richmond Republican.

DOINGS IN ALEXANDRIA.

A Convention of the WHIGS of the town and county of Alexandria was held agreeably to notice, at the Court-House, on Wednesday last. Robert Jamieson, Esq. was called to the chair, and GEORGE D. FOWLE appointed Secretary.

The meeting having been organized, on motion of Lawis McKenzie, Esq., a committee of eighteen persons (three from each ward and six from the county) was appointed for the purpose of nominating to the meeting a suitable person to repesent the town and county at the session of the next Legis-ature. They returned to the meeting the name of Francis L. SMITH, Esq., and, the vote being taken, Mr. SMITH was unanimously declared the nominee of the Convention.

Mr. R. Anans then offered the following, viz.:

Resolved, That, in the choice of Francis L. Smith, Esq.

by this meeting as a suitable candidate to represent the interests of the voters of Alexandria county, we recognise in him a firm and undeviating Whig; and, as such, will aid in giving him our united support.

Mr. Smith was then called for, and addressed the meeting

in his usual able, eloquent, aed satisfactory manner. After which, on motion, the meeting adjourned. ROBT. JAMIESON, President

GEO. D. FOW'LE, Secretary.

On Tuesday last Mr. CLAY reached the city of New York.

and, as might have been expected, met with a most enthusiastic reception. He was received and welcomed at Castle Garden by the Mayor of the City, amid the triumphant cheers of many thousand people, and from thence the procession moved up Broadway. The whole of that beautiful thoroughfare was thronged with people, anxious to get a glance at their distinguished guest, and the ladies in the windows were prominent in welcoming him by the waving of their har kerchiefs. All the hotels and other buildings were surmounted by flags. The scene is described as having been exceedingly brilliant-emphatically a triumphant procession, weof Mr. CLAY, and honorable to the people of New York

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN STATISTICS. -T the

works of more importance to the statesman ondition of

those which embody correctly condens of which we can merce, revenue, debts, and general own progress and the own and foreign countries: Jom we are in constant inarrive at safe conclusions regard journals issued in this counresources of other nation materials towards a knowledge of Thus all my work was founded upon this important distinction, and a whole year has elapsed since it was published, and Mr. Airy took the trouble to clear up that point. The writers the comparato, The March No., now before the public, n he Sidereal Messenger, however, shut their eyes and say, is the P avo. The March No., now before the public, is the P avo. The March No., now before the public, is the P avo. The March No., now before the public, is the P avo. The March No., now before the public, is the P avo. ar index to the condition of the money market for that period; an accurate account of the London Post Office, its great business and progressive income, for ten years; a history of the currency of Great Britain arranged chronologically, giving the prominent events relating to money from 1066 to 1848; revenue, expenditures, and customs duties of Great Britain for three years ; with numerous other topics which should make the work familiar to the mass of our public men. (See alvertisement.)

DEATH OF A VENERABLE LADY .- Died in Baltimore, on the night of Thursday, the 2d instant, aged 93 years, Mrs. CHASE, relict of SANCEL CHASE, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

CHLOROFORM AGAIN. - The following paragraph appears in

the New York Tribune : "Miss Nagel, sister-in-law of Mr. Kohlsatt, of Broadway. was put under the influence of this anaethetic agent by a de

imits we intend to determine depend on the value of the discretist, for the purpose of estracting a tooth. She lay lifeless
tist, for the purpose of estracting a tooth. She lay lifeless
the purpose of estracting a tooth. She lay lifeless
the purpose of estracting a tooth. She lay lifeless
to she will be a she will be too be estracted by the lay lifeless
to she will be to she w bility. She has been since its application (Friday last) labor-ing under prostration and paralysis of the tongue, throat, the muscles of the threat, and loss of voice.

OPERATIONS IN IRON SUSPENDED.-There was a rumo prevalent some days ago that the Montour Iron Works, at Danville, in Pennsylvania, had failed. The rumor turner out to be incorrect; but we now learn from the Danville out to be incorrect; but we now learn from the Danville Democrat that the company has been obliged to suspend operations, their contracts for railroad iron having all been filled. No new contracts can be made under the present state of the iron trade, because foreign rails are now offered and poured iton trade, because foreign rails are now effered and poured into this country at a price so low as to prevent competition from our manufacturers. A large number of hands have thus been thrown out of employment. All this is the legitimate result of the Locofoco free-trade ad valorem tariff of 1846. For the last two or three years the demand for iron in England has been very great, and prices correspondingly high, which enabled our operators to go on and do a profitable business, as they were not compelled to compete with the European prices; but, as soon as a revulsion took place in the foreign market, iron fell in price, and, under the principle of our abominable tariff, the duty lowered in the same ratio, so much so as to allow English rails to be sold in this country, at the so as to allow English rails to be sold in this country, at the present time, for something like \$49 per ton; a price at which it cannot be manufactured here under the preser wages, cost of materials, &c.—Philadelphia News